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THE STOIC PHILOSOPHY. GILBERT MURRAY, LL.D., D.Litt. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1915. Pp. 74. 75 cents.

Professor Murray cannot write what is uninteresting. So the audience which listened to this Conway Memorial Lecture, delivered in London, March 16, 1915, must have been swept along by the Oxford Professor's easy, flowing style; in spite of the Introduction by the unnamed Chairman, which is, as reported here, all that an introduction ought not to be.

Stoicism, according to Professor Murray, declared that nothing matters in human life but goodness. Consequently, a man is independent of circumstances and carries the values of life in himself. When you asked what goodness is, the Stoic said it was acting according to nature or *φύσις*; this *Phusis* being not merely the nature of each individual man but the nature of things, that spirit which orders the world and makes it grow. Acting according to this necessitates sympathy with the Whole, which Professor Murray does not hesitate to call harmony with the will of God. It may be questioned whether he does not import too much of modern thought into his conception of *φύσις*. But he is just in showing the permanence of the thought of the Stoics. He has a remarkable power of vitalizing the past, so that the actors in it seem as real as if they lived in the next street. No one can read this Lecture without feeling how near to the present was the thought of the ancient world. The ease with which Professor Murray presents it here is likely to obscure the weight of this brilliant interpretation.

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METEMPSYCHOSIS. GEORGE FOOT MOORE, D.D., LL.D. The Ingersoll Lecture, 1914. Harvard University Press. 1914. Pp. 84.

Two questions have long vexed reflective man: What is the fate of the soul after death? and Whence does the soul come? To this mystery—for the two questions are inseparable—one answer has been given by the different beliefs in metempsychosis; they are the subject which Professor George Foot Moore chose for the fourteenth annual Ingersoll Lecture on Immortality.

The wide and accurate learning of the lecturer enables him to treat the varied forms of the doctrine of rebirth among many peoples and over a long range of time, beginning with the oldest parts of the Indian Upanishads and ending with that extraordinary combination of modern biology and astrology with ancient notions which was made by the mind of Louis Figuier. The greater part